



Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

EATABLES, AND THE BREAD REGION.

Nourishment of some sort is required by the whole animal kingdom—indeed in using this general term, we may say that nourishment is required by both the animal and vegetable kingdom, and that they reciprocally afford it to each other. Plants affording to animals such food as will sustain and cause them to increase in size.

But we will harrow down the circle of our observations to a few ideas in regard to a few of the eatables required by civilized man. Animal and vegetable food of certain kinds agree with his digestive organs and are sought after by him to sustain his life. If but one kind can be had he will live longest and be most healthy on a vegetable diet rather than upon animal food alone.

Although he makes use of a great variety of vegetables—bread, nevertheless, seems to be the great staple article. Deprive him of bread and he cannot live so comfortably, and he so healthy as when he has a full supply. It is true that the Esquimaux live principally on animal food, seldom using or seeing any thing like bread. But they are placed in such a cold region that the animal food which they eat is not injurious to them as it would be should it be used as an almost exclusive diet in a warmer climate.

It may be observed that the largest, strongest, and most athletic people are those who are fed in about equal proportions on the best of animal and vegetable food, or who have a full supply of meat, bread, and fruits.

As bread enters largely into the food of mankind, it may not be uninteresting to look at some of the investigations that have been made to ascertain the extent of the region of the earth in which it is produced. The best statement of this kind which we have seen is in Schouw's work on the earth, man, and plants, from which the following is extracted, giving a sort of geographical outline of the bread countries of the earth. By "corn" he means the cereal grains which are used for bread, and not our maize which we call "corn" in distinction from wheat, rye, &c.

The bread-line extends furthest north in Scandinavia, for in Finmark we meet—only within the fords, it is true—with barley and potatoes up to 70° N. latitude; from here it sinks both to the east and west. It is well known that neither Iceland nor Greenland possess bread-plants, although the south coast lies in 63° and that of the latter in 60° N. latitude; and that in the Feroe Islands, although lying between 61° and 62°, there exists but an inconsiderable cultivation of barley. On the east side of North America the bread-line sinks still further to the south; for Labrador and Newfoundland have no bread-plants, and the limit can scarcely be put here higher than 50°, consequently much further south than in Denmark, where the plain abounds in corn. It extends a little further north on the western coast of North America, which, as is the case with the rest of the world, we find here, render the determination of the north limit rather uncertain; it can scarcely be placed higher than 75° or 78°. Turning from Scandinavia towards the east, we find a depression of the bread-line even in European Russia, here coming by 67° northward of Archangel. The curve is considerable in Asiatic Russia; at Ob the north limit of bread comes to 60°, at Jenesi to 58°, at Lena 57°, and in Kamtschatka, which has only a slight cultivation of corn in the most southern part, it sinks to 51°—thus to about the same latitude as the east coast of North America. The bread-line has thus two polar and two equatorial curves, the former corresponding to the western, the latter to the eastern sides of the continent.

Why has the culture of peas failed off among us? We do not think they have been so scarce among us for years as they are this year. They are easily raised and are valuable for fattening pork, and excellent for calves.

Stephens, in his Farmer's Guide, says, in his opinion, a better substance for feeding calves than either linseed, july or oil cake, is pea meal. It should not be boiled, but made into *broze*, by pouring hot water upon it, and stirring the mixture till it is fine. It becomes gelatinous on cooling, and when cold a portion of it is put into as much warm milk, and mixed so intimately with the hand, as not a lump of the meal shall be felt in the mixture, which should be of a consistency that a calf can easily drink.

We used to raise good crops of oats and peas together, and we have thought that oat and pea meal was as good provender for milk cows as could be given them. It comes cheaper than oat cake, and contains a goodly quantity of the material required to make good milk.

PEA MEAL FOR CALVES.

FOREIGN SEEDS WITH INSECTS.

FRIEND HOLMES.—While we believe that benefit to agriculture may result from the money and labor expended in collecting and distributing seeds from other countries, should not the greatest care be taken not to introduce *pests* and *insects* injurious to vegetation. These thoughts were suggested by finding in a package of Italian wheat from the Patent Office, nearly a dozen insects feeding upon the kernel. They were of a kind I had never seen before. I enclosed several specimens of the insects, also of the wheat; perhaps you can give me the name of the former.

Brunswick, 5th mo. 27th, 1888. I. JONES.

NOTE: The insect which our friend has sent is probably the "weevil," that is to say the real genuine weevil. The insect which we call the weevil, and which attacks the wheat when the blow, is not the true weevil. That is a fly, and this is a bug. The egg of this "bug" was probably introduced into the kernel when it was in the milk, and its ravages do not commence until winter. Kila drying the grain kills them. [Ed.]

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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1858.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

Every little while we have a war with England, though we are very glad to say, since 1815 a real, though more ink has been shed than blood, and as ink is vastly cheaper than blood, and can be shed pretty freely without any fatal consequences to life and limb, we think it an excellent substitute to be poured out in national defence.

The last war we had with England was in regard to the fishery question. That cost considerable ink, and a great deal of chimney corner bravery was manifested by both sides before the question was settled.

Since then, peace has remained between the two nations. Recently, however, a new war has broken out about an old bone—viz: the right of search. Some of the officers of her Majesty's cruisers, about the West Indies, have been boarding and searching the papers of some of our merchantmen in those waters. Now, there can be no doubt these persons have either acted without authority from their government, or mistaken the tenor of their instructions.

The English government know full well that they have no right to search any vessel sailing under the American flag, and that Americans have no right to search any vessel sailing under the British flag. That the flag verifies the ship, and if it cannot be respected it is to be used, and the only way that will occur on this occasion will be an ink one. It will afford occasion for some of the ministers of each new government to manifest their skill in diplomacy, which means what the Indian would call "much strong talk," and very little definitely said—a talk that will have as many "sides as a pudding," and there the matter will drop, and be laid aside as a good subject for some future diplomatist to play with, as their predecessors did. The trouble will cause neither rise nor explosion of saltpetre this time.

MAINE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

This body held its annual session at Portland, on Wednesday and Thursday last. The following gentlemen were chosen officers of the Association for the ensuing year:—

President, J. C. Bradbury of Oldtown; Vice Presidents, A. J. Fuller of Bath, and N. R. Bouelle of Waterville; Treasurer, G. S. Palmer of Gardiner; Recording Secretary, Ralph W. Cummings, Portland; Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Rust, South Portland; Standing Committee, D. McKee, B. F. Buxton, N. P. Monroe, A. P. Snow, C. Alexander, A. H. Burbank, A. S. Hersey, Wm. Seaver, James Holmes, S. Oakes, F. S. Holmes; Delegates to examine candidates for a degree at the Medical School at Bowdoin College Brunswick, Gilman Davis, Portland, and Alonzo Gordon, Lewiston.

Sixteen new members were admitted on the recommendation of the Board of Censors. The address was delivered on Wednesday evening, by Dr. Gilman Davis, of Portland.

At the session, Thursday morning, the committee to whom was referred the question of the necessity of establishing a medical journal, reported adversely to such an undertaking by the society.

The report of the committee on Seal and Diploma was called for and presented.

In compliance with the desire of the Association, it presents a beautiful engraving, with a certificate of membership and a motto, "Natura docet, arte adjuvat," with this device, the North Star and the Mariner's Compass. Their report was accepted.

Dr. Nichols, of Standish, presented the names of the following gentlemen, who volunteered to speak on a Medical or Surgical subject of their own selection, for a time not exceeding half an hour, at the next meeting:—

Dr. Robinson of Portland, on the Pathology and Treatment of Puerperal Convulsions; Dr. Hill of Augusta, on Diseases of the Hip Joint; Dr. Fuller of Bath, on Scrofula; Dr. Gordon of Wadsworth, on Phthisis; Dr. Townsley of Portland, subject not selected; Dr. Nichols of Standish, on Prophylactic Treatment of Diseases.

Dr. T. S. Esterbrook, of Camden, was chosen to deliver the address at the next annual meeting, which it was voted should be held at Waterville, in June, next.

We gather the above from the report of the Advertiser.

FLUTTERING IN ANOTHER DIRECTION.

Bro. Drew, in his last Rural, reminds us of a hen partridge in chicken time. If any thing disturbs and causes her to apprehend danger to her charge, she will flutter and stammer and shamble along to lead you away from her brood. So Bro. D. seems to forget all about the real question, and talks piously about other matters. This is a customary thing with him. If you disagree with him, he will try to make the world think he is terribly persecuted, and the "best abused" man in all the world. He accuses us of practicing "meanness," and pharisaically boasts that "such meanness we (he) have not learned in any school of good morals, or good manners, that we have ever attended." Really? We presume not. It comes so natural to some that we "wot of" it that any reholing in it would be a dead loss of time. However, after a long homily upon the subject, he seems to have made a wonderful discovery, and comes to this remarkable conclusion, viz: "This is a free country—it is well to be just to all parts of it, and let the people have the truth as it is; for, after all, they will go or stay as they please without asking the consent of Dr. Holmes, Bro. Gilman, or the humble Editor of this paper." We think they will, Bro. Drew, but pray let them have the truth.

FIRE IN BANGOR. On Friday evening fire broke out in the store house on Broad Street, Bangor, occupied by Shaw, Tyler & Co., and owned by Geo. W. Ladd, spreading to the building occupied as a ship chandler's store by Thurston & Metcalf, and owned by Padgett & Ross, containing both buildings. The latter building was filled with tar, oil, and other combustibles, and the flames raged furiously. Several vessels at the wharf were saved with great difficulty. The total loss is estimated by the Courier at \$15,000 to \$20,000, the principal sufferers being Thurston & Metcalf, \$12,000, insured; Padgett & Ross, \$1000; E. W. Eiden, sail loft, \$500. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. To-day, Thursday, the day fixed upon for the starting of the Niagara and Agamemnon, with their attendant steamers, to make the second attempt to lay the Ocean Telegraph. May their voyage be crowned with success!

No. 30. The Boston Journal, on authority, contradicts the rumor that the Bowdoin Street Church and Society, of that city, have extended a call to Rev. E. B. Webb, of this city, to become their pastor.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

A REVOLUTION IN NEW ORLEANS.

By the telegraph we have intelligence of a most startling character from New Orleans. It seems that the people of that city, driven to desperation by the impunity with which robberies and murders were committed in their city, almost without an attempt on the part of the city authorities to bring to punishment the murderers and robbers, determined to take the law into their own hands, and to purge their city of the desperadoes and gamblers who have made life and property uncertain and insecure. For this purpose a Vigilance Committee was formed, and largely recruited from the citizens.

On Wednesday night, the Committee took possession of the Arsenal in Jackson Square, and the prisoners. At 10 o'clock, Thursday morning, the Committee had from 700 to 800 men under arms. The City Council took possession of the First District Arsenal.

Throughout Thursday active preparations were made by the Committee to resist any attempts of the city authorities to put them down, and several of the streets were torn up and barricades of cotton bales erected. An address to the citizens, setting forth the purposes of the Committee, and the causes of its formation, was put forth.

On Friday, the Mayor resigned the municipal authority into the hands of the committee. The city was reported quiet, at 2 o'clock. A special police of over 1000 men had been appointed by the Committee.

The newspapers are divided in opinion, the Picayune and the Delta favoring the city authorities, while the True Delta and the Delta side with the Committee. The others are neutral.

The following despatches give the latest news received up to this (Tuesday) morning:—

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 4, 7 P. M. We are on the eve of a fresh excitement. Inflammation has been kindled by the so-called American party, calling on the Americans to resist the authority of the vigilance committee. More than one-half of the American party are on the vigilance committee, and many of the leaders of the committee are well known Know Nothings.

One man has been killed and another wounded accidentally in the vigilance camp.

INCIDENTAL SPEECHES. A speech was made by Col. Christy, one of the candidates for Mayor, and Col. Henry of the Nicaragua army. They call the Americans to arms, and offer to head a charge against the vigilance committee to-day.

12 P. M. T. P. White, a money broker, was shot at and very dangerously wounded last night in front of the City Hall. He was a white man, and is said to have furnished the cotton for the barricades of the vigilance committee. Trouble is expected to-day.

The arrangements between the authorities and the vigilance committee have been made. One man was wounded last night. But little violence was used this morning. Col. Christy issued a violent placard this morning, opposing the arrangements, but he has withdrawn it, stating he acted under misapprehension. It is impossible that Stith's party are opposed to the arrangements made, and will fortify their position at City Hall, but it is very doubtful.

It is hard to tell where this will end. If anything could justify a people in taking the law into their own hands, it would seem that the people of New Orleans could plead justification of their course. But we cannot but think that some more lawful way could have been found to attain their end. We agree with the Boston Journal in their view of the matter. The Journal says:—

Every man must have been taken by surprise at the report of our despatches from New Orleans. Without any preparatory intelligence, we are suddenly told that a rebellion has broken out against the civil authorities, that the new movement has taken the form of a civil war, and that a bloody conflict is inevitable. The cause of this strange event is said to be the startling growth of crime for some time past in New Orleans, and the indisposition or incapacity of the city authorities to cope with it. It is impossible at this time, to say how much excuse is herein furnished for this popular rising against the law—for in its best aspect, it is a movement to be partially excused, rather than justified. It is a narrow view of the action of the citizens may appear unavoidable, and even commendable. But we have little doubt that the whole trouble can be made to end back to their own neglect. It cannot but be that there are law-abiding, law-enforcing and peace-loving citizens enough in New Orleans to insure municipal order at all times. But this man has been thoughtlessly misled by the press, and has been misled by the press—perhaps that one has been so long to political purposes that he had no time for attending to city affairs—that other was long ago disgusted with political squabbles and noted even to go to the polls, and the whole lot. They were misled by the wind of neglect, and now they must reap the whirlwind of insurrection. Lynch law and anarchy for a time, to the enduring scandal of the city, and to the reproach of the republican institutions. We hope the crisis will pass off as quietly as possible, and with as little injury to life and public order.

HOW THEY TREATED THE TYPOS.

Taking up the Biddeford Gazette, our eye fell upon the following paragraph:—

The attaches of the Gazette office were very unexpectedly summoned by Mr. W. C. Dyer, of Biddeford, to a jury of inquiry in his office. Repairing thither, they discovered that large tumbler ranged on the counter, which Mr. Dyer proceeded very deliberately to fill with coal, sparkling soda, and invited us to "fill to the brim." The jury, who were all new to the "dick," were surprised, and if any man can produce better, we want to drink it!

Precisely the same summons was served on the Maine Farmer types, the other day, by F. V. Kinsman, Bridge's Block, and after testing his soda and syrups, the company voted unanimously, that the attempt to quench their thirst and tickle their palates was perfectly successful, and that the soda was dispensed could not well be improved upon. Any one doubting this decision, cannot do better than to test the thing for himself.

But our friend Fisk, whose root beer and soda water—a new contrivance, and a capital one, too—proclaim the approach of summer as surely as the swallows, fairly carried off the prize when he deposited on our table a basketful of the real, genuine, fizzy, popping, fanning and sparkling products of his brewery. May his customers prove as plenty as the blossoms on the apple trees this spring, and his beer as popular as the India crackers on the Fourth of July.

NEW CLOTHES HOUSE. A clothes horse is an almost indispensable implement in a family, but the old fashioned one used to take up a great deal of room, and new and ingenious arrangements for this purpose have been invented and patented by Geo. Stone, which fold up when not in use like a lady's fan, and can be set up in a corner, requiring but very little room.

When wanted for use it can be expanded and braced out firmly till it affords 36 or more feet on which to hang the clothes.

They are now manufactured in this city, by T. P. Gilman who will furnish you with various sizes and styles at very reasonable rates. See his advertisement in another column.

THE BELFAST MAIL ROBBERY. The trial of Geo. W. Young, of this city, for being concerned in the robbery of the Belfast mail some months since, came off in Portland, last week before the U. S. Circuit Court, Judge Clifford presiding. The principal witnesses against Young were Burnham, the stage driver, and J. J. Brown, of this city. The case went to the jury on Saturday, and they brought in a verdict of guilty. Hon. J. W. Bradbury and P. Barnes for defendant; Geo. F. Shepley for the United States.

THE LIQUOR LAW VOTE.

On Monday the people of the State were called on to give their decision upon the two liquor laws submitted for their choice—the prohibitory law of 1838, and the license law of 1855. We have not, at the time of writing received any returns, but the vote will probably be very light. In this city it is less than half the full vote.

There was no excitement whatever on the matter here. The polls closed at 3 P. M., and the official count shows the following result:—

Prohibitory law.	License law.
Ward 1	75
2	65
3	82
4	34
5	30
6	30
7	45
Total	365

Whole vote, 397—majority for law of 1838, 323. We shall give the result in the State, in our next.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. The May number of this reprint has the following table of contents: "Food and Drink"—part III.; another part of Bulwer's novel; "Antiquities of Kerch"; "Colleges and Cathedrals"—a dialogue; "Zanzibar"; and two months in East Africa—the concluding paper; "The Poorhouse Mutiny—the Crucible and the Grave"; and "Oude." Published by L. Scott & Co., New York, at \$3 per annum; or, \$10.00; Blackwood and either one of the Reviews, \$5.

NATIONAL MAGAZINE. The number for June contains several engravings, and the literary selections and contributions are very good. The article called "The Dutch in New York," possesses a much historical interest. The next number opens a new volume and affords a good opportunity of subscribing for a really good periodical. Published by Carlton and Porter, New York, at \$2 a year.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY. The June number of this work commences a new volume. It opens with the commencement of a sketch of a visit to Chesuncook Lake, Maine, which promises to be of much interest. The other contributions, not omitting the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, will be found very readable and entertaining.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE. The June number of this work comprises eighteen papers on various subjects. The principal articles are: "The Moral Discipline of Children"; "Recollections of Shelley and Byron"; "Lately Travellers in Norway"; "Omphalos: an attempt to untie the Geological Knot"; "The Influence of Women on the Progress of Knowledge"; "Rising Headlines in Marriage"—the opening chapters of what promises to be a most interesting tale; "Biographical Sketches of Sir Henry Havelock"; "Residence above the Clouds—the Peak of Teneriffe"; "The Worshippers of Mercury"; "The Speeches of Lord Brougham"; "An Unravelling Mystery"; "Hans Ernest Mitterkamp"; and "An Incident in our Honeymoon." A handsome mezzotint engraving, a portrait of Sir Henry Havelock, the hero of British India, is given in this number. Published by W. H. Bidwell, 5 Beekman St., New York, at \$5 a year.

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE. This old established monthly shows no falling off in interest in the present number, the close of the 51st volume. Several new features are announced for the forthcoming volumes. We recommend it to any one who is looking for some good publication to fill a spare place in his centre table. Published by A. A. Gray, New York, at \$3 a year.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPERTORY. This is an able medical work, formerly published in Burlington, N. J., but recently removed to Philadelphia. It is edited by Drs. S. W. Butler and Wm. B. Atkinson. It is published every month by J. W. Bradley, 48 North Fourth St., and will be a valuable aid to physicians and surgeons, in posting them up in the march of professional improvement.

THE WELCH ASSAULT CASE. We omitted to notice, in our last, that Chas. H. Randlett, of Mr. Welch, had been arrested for horse stealing, and, on being confronted with Mr. Welch, the person who had made the murderous assault upon him and his brother, some nights previous. He was brought to this city and lodged in jail, and afterwards taken to Farmington, where he will be confined till the time of trial.

The Mr. Williams, who was arrested on suspicion of committing the assault, was promptly discharged, on being confronted with one of the Welch, who said he did not in the least resemble their assailants. Williams seems to have been arrested without really any foundation for the suspicion.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR. Edwin Plummer, formerly publisher and editor of the Eclectic, and recently assistant editor of the Portland Advertiser, died in Portland on the 29th ult. of consumption, aged 33 years.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT. The Age states that Lieut. W. Todd, of Waterville, N. Y., has been appointed to and has entered upon his duties as commandant of the U. S. Arsenal in this city.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c. Daring Burglary. On Friday night, 23th ult., as we learn from the Bangor Union, the store of Gibbon & Kelley, of Oldtown, was entered and robbed of about one hundred dollars worth of clothing, though one of the firm was sleeping in the room above.

Eight Children Drowned. Roscoe, Ill., June 4. A culvert at this place was swept away last night, destroying the house of Rev. H. H. Hiley, and drowning eight children. Considerable damage was caused to other houses, but we hear of no more lives having been lost.

Mexican News. Washington, May 31. The New Orleans papers contain the details of the news from Mexico by Tennessee. The Zoluga government had declared all the Mexican ports closed to commerce. It was expected that Alvarez would have two additional brigades in the field on the 3d, with the view of advancing on Cuernavaca.

From Monterey. New Orleans, June 3. The brig Naham Stetson arrived to-day, bringing Telegram dates of the 22d ult. Vidauri had retreated to Monterey, where he was awaiting the arrival of four thousand muskets, now on the way from New York. Zoluga had issued a decree establishing military instead of civil tribunals.

An Indian Fight. Chicago, June 1. St. Paul papers of Saturday contain an account of a fight between a band of fifty Sioux, encamped near Shakopee, and two hundred Chippewas. The battle resulted in favor of the Sioux. Four of the Chippewas were killed and six dangerously wounded, while two of the Sioux were killed and twenty wounded.

Fugitive Slave Excitement. Norfolk, May 30. An indignation meeting was held here last night, and great excitement prevails generally about the running off of slaves by Abolitionists. The captains of the schooners V. Mott and W. Danaher have been ordered to leave the city, or they will be tarred and feathered.

DOINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Reported for the Maine Farmer, May 15. An order to procure and set out the City Farm, on an acre or more, to 150 engrafted fruit trees, was passed by the Board of Aldermen, but refused a passage in the Common Council, which was the subject of a petition of H. A. Blake & Co., for drain across lot of D. A. Fairbanks, was read and referred to a select committee on Alder House made a report, accompanied by an order providing for certain repairs, at a cost not exceeding \$1000, to be made by the City.

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WASHINGTON ITEMS.

New York, May 31. (Washington Correspondence.) The war fever has been greatly increased, and has been very much accelerated by Senator Wilson's resolution and the debate in the Senate on Saturday.

Efforts are being made by leading politicians and members of Congress to influence the President's friends, as he is expected to be the President's friend.

Senator Henderson of Texas is quite sick, and his recovery is looked upon as doubtful.

WASHINGTON, May 31. It is understood that a special messenger has been dispatched to-day by Lord Napier, with instructions for the British Admiral to inform the President of the British Government, that the British Government is prepared to accept of the President's offer.

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NEW YORK ITEMS.

The New York Crystal Palace. The city of New York, on the authority of Mayor Tiemann and Comptroller Flagg, has taken possession of the Crystal Palace in that city. The ground on which the Palace stands was leased in 1852 to Edward Riddle of Boston, for the term of five years, for the purpose of erecting the structure, for the purpose of erecting the structure.

Mr. Riddle soon sold his lease for \$10,000 to an association, which built the palace at an expense of about \$700,000. The speculation, however, as is well known, proved a failure, and when the city took possession of the building it was in the hands of a receiver appointed by the Supreme Court, who intends to contest the right of the city to the property.

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